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ployers, 221 were compromised, while 14 were not settled. The largest number of disputes was among the building trades; the largest number of men thrown out of employment, among the miners and quarrymen. Most of the differences were settled by negotiations between the parties directly concerned or by their representatives. Of the 648 disputes three-fourths were so arranged, and these embraced 82 per cent. of all the persons concerned. The number of disputes settled by arbitration or conciliation was somewhat less than in the previous years. It should be understood, however, that the settlement of actual strikes consumes but a small part of the time of the conciliation and arbitration agencies, most of it being given to preventing stoppages of work. Thus of all the disturbances over wages and hours of labor in 1900, 58 per cent. were settled by these or kindred agencies and strikes and lockouts prevented. The report contains complete statistical information on all the topics discussed and texts of certain agreements and awards terminating disputes.

*The Second Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics* is a continuation of a similar volume which was published in 1899. As stated in the introduction to the present number, "this series is intended to be supplementary to the statistical abstract for the principal and other foreign countries which has been compiled for many years in the commercial department, and also as companion volumes to the *Annual Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom*." The first volume dealt with the four subjects of wages, hours of labor, trade disputes, and co-operation. In the present volume statistics on these subjects are continued, and in addition statistics are given on the subjects of conciliation and arbitration, trade unions, and workmen's insurance. The countries represented are Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, the United States, and Japan. A reference list of the statistical tables which it contains and a good subject index make the *Abstract* a very useful volume.

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*Ninth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the State of Iowa, 1899-1900.* C. F. WENNERSTRUM, Commissioner. Des Moines: B. Murphy, State Printer, 1901.

THIS report of nearly 600 pages presents comparatively little information of economic value in addition to that found in the, rather

misleading, tables of manufacturing statistics of the Twelfth United States Census which are here reproduced. This seems due more to the limited appropriation at the disposal of the commissioner and the extent to which he is hampered as to his method of investigation, than to the evident inexperience of that official. The law establishing the bureau and prescribing the duties of the commissioner, besides directing him to obtain and report extended information regarding its industries makes him also an advertising agent of the state's resources, requiring that :

He shall by correspondence with interested parties in other parts of the United States, impart to them such information as may tend to induce the location of mechanical and producing plants within the state, together with such other information as shall tend to increase the productions and consequent employment of producers.

In addition to these duties, though the commissioner is given no power to make or enforce any regulation necessary for the health or safety of employees, he is also charged with the inspection of factories, workshops, and business houses of the state. He is to "examine into the methods of protection from danger to employes, and the sanitary conditions in and around such building and places, and to make a record thereof."

To accomplish all this the commissioner is allowed but one deputy and not a single clerk or stenographer and a limited amount for traveling expenses. The fact that there is no limitation as to the amount to be expended for printing may perhaps account for the space given to matters that would appear of minor importance.

The most important work of the bureau is declared by the commissioner to have been that of factory inspection. It is, as he says, "nothing less than astonishing that with such a very considerable population devoted to manufacturing, Iowa is among the very few states without statutory regulations and inspection of the employment of men, women, and children within the factories of the state.

One of the most important matters to which the commissioner calls attention as the result of his investigations is the large number of children employed in the factories of Iowa. He says :

Many of these children were as young as ten years. In many cases the children were employed at tasks that involved hard and laborious work. They were employed for the same number of hours as mature men, and were given no privileges or special exemption from work. I took special pains to

observe the physical condition of the children that I found working in the factories and they impressed me by their wan and overworked condition.

The commissioner quotes the United States census as showing an increase in the number of children under sixteen employed in the factories of the state as having increased from 1,644 in 1890 to 1,888 in 1900, and states that he is "strongly of the opinion that the returns are very much below the actual number so employed."

In this he is unquestionably right though he seems not to comprehend how the method of computing average numbers adopted at the last census tends to reduce the number of employes reported, as compared with the number reported in 1890, and especially of the number of children, a class largely employed in industries that give employment but a part of the year.

Commissioner Wennerstrum quotes with apparent confidence the tables of the United States manufacturing census for the state showing an increase in the number of establishments from 7,440 in 1890 to 14,819 in 1900 or over 99 per cent., and in the average number of wage-earners from 51,037 to 58,552, or 14 per cent., an apparent increase in the number of establishments of 7,515 and of wage-earners of but 7,379, and seems not to doubt the correctness of the figures; as a matter of fact the increase in the number of establishments is due largely to the inadequate enumeration of 1890, when there was reported in some industries which show a great increase in 1900 particularly those located in the rural districts, a much smaller number of establishments in 1890 than in 1880. The enormous increase in the number of establishments in 1900 is largely due to a more thorough enumeration, which more thorough enumeration should show also a large increase in the number of wage-earners. That it fails to do so is manifestly due to the radical change in the census method of estimating average numbers. With an increase of 40.5 per cent. in the urban population it is absurd to suppose that the number employed in industries principally located in the cities has increased but 14 per cent. and less than the rate of increase in population of the state.

Unfortunately the Iowa Commissioner of Labor is so hampered by a statutory form of investigation, as well as by lack of means, that his report of the number of wage-earners and their earnings is of even less value than the statistics of the census.

Stating his objection to the statutory blank by which he is required to obtain information the commissioner says :

First it applies only to persons or corporations employing five or more people. The returns under the blank consequently afford us only partial information as to manufacturing establishments of the state. The second objection is it includes many establishments not factories and industrial establishments proper; as, for example, hotels and restaurants that may employ five or more people; third, there is a general objection to limiting the bureau to a prescribed and unchangeable blank. No other departments of labor so far as our knowledge goes are so restricted.

Employers of five or more wage-earners in establishments of every kind are required by law to make return to the bureau on this prescribed blank and to make oath to the same.

Returns were obtained for but 1,428 establishments for the calendar year 1899 and 1,285 for 1900 which is less than one tenth as many for all industries as was obtained by the census for manufacturing industry alone. This would seem to indicate that but a small proportion of the establishments of this state employ so many as five wage-earners or that there was an extensive failure to make returns, though probably it is due in a measure to both causes. Though agriculture is by far the most important industry of the state we find it represented in this report by but three farming establishments, a florist establishment, three nurseries and one poultry raising establishment. Of the farming establishments one is a truck farm combined with a produce and commission business having sixteen employes and the others are farming and stock raising establishments in Sac county employing together 160 males and 22 females in 1899, and 185 males and 2 females in 1900 which paid in wages \$32,494 and \$42,431 for each year respectively, this includes board. These establishments are reported as in operation 40 full and 10 short weeks in 1899, and 37 full and 15 short weeks in 1900. These figures seem of considerable value as indicating the earnings in the most important industry of the state. Average earnings for all industries obtained by dividing the total wages reported for all industries would have no value whatever, for the number of employes, includes those of banking, insurance, real estate and mercantile establishments together with street car, telegraph, telephone, and messenger service employes and other classes of wage-earners nor is any such average presented, neither is there any attempt at classification except as reported by counties. A very complete report of railroad employment and salaries for the state is given from data obtained from the railroad-commissioner's reports and the wage schedules of the different railroad shops.

This report also presents information obtained from wage-earners themselves in reply to thirty-nine questions as to employment, income, expense, insurance, and savings and the conditions under which they work together with their opinions as to needed legislation. Replies were obtained from so few (268) that the results of this investigation seems of less value than that attached to it by the commissioner.

In this report we find also the results of an investigation as to trades unions of the state, the information having been mostly obtained through the secretaries of such organizations.

The commissioner declares that "statements are frequently made that associations of wage-earners as conducted now, tend to drag down the more skilled to a common level, and that trades unions are a hindrance to a skillful workman hindering him from securing the proportionate increase of remuneration due to such skill or ability." As disproving this and emphatically establishing the advisability of adhering to the minimum wage principle he presents statistics showing minimum and maximum rates of wages for each craft in different localities. As no data are furnished of the numbers receiving the minimum and maximum rates of wages it is difficult to see how the commissioner's tables prove anything whatever. That a single workman in each union who might perhaps be a foreman received a higher rate of wages than the rate established by the union certainly has no significance.

Strikes in Iowa since 1894; co-operative and profit sharing; and manual training are other subjects of investigation of this report. From replies received from county and city superintendents of schools throughout the state as to what measures have been taken to establish manual training in their schools, it appears that but very little is being done in this direction. Part second of this report presents a monograph by Mrs. Bertha Horack Shambaugh, of Iowa City, entitled "Some of the Economic and Industrial Phases of the Amana Society or Community of True Inspiration," the investigation having been undertaken at the commissioner's suggestion and urgent request. Following Mrs. Shambaugh's study is a paper on free employment offices in the United States by Miss Kate B. Miller, of Indianola, and a short sketch of the Icorian colony (now extinct) in Adams county. There is also in part second, a monograph on "The Influence and Value of Labor Statistics," by the commissioner of labor, in which he very highly praises the work of the various labor bureaus; also an article by the

same author on "The Workings of the Department of Labor," revised from an article in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*; a paper on "The Kindergarten as an Educational Force," by Professor Francis E. Cook, of St. Louis, and another paper on "Manual Training *vs.* Trade Schools" by Dr. Calvin M. Woodward, also of St. Louis. These latter papers were read before a convention of officials of bureaus of labor statistics at St. Louis in 1901.

H. L. BLISS.

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*The French Revolution and Modern French Socialism: A Comparative Study of the Principles of the French Revolution and the Doctrines of Modern French Socialism.* By JESSICA PEIXOTTO. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1901. 12mo, pp. viii + 409.

A VERY interesting parallelism between many of the principles underlying the French Revolution and the doctrines of modern French socialism has led Dr. Jessica Peixotto to make a comparative study in which she analyses both principles and doctrine.

Though the difference between the thesis of natural rights at the close of the eighteenth century and the science of economics at the close of the nineteenth evidence the great difference in the two movements, the issues have been essentially political, and the point of similarity at least in the introductory period has been a common dissatisfaction with existing conditions.

In historical exposition Dr. Peixotto is exceedingly definite, and in the use of documentary evidence very accurate. Her references prove a wide knowledge of the literature of the subject, and in correlating what has already been done in the field of theory her work is invaluable. However, at the very outset she tacitly disclaims the importance of an historical method which has been largely accepted by recent writers upon the French Revolution and upon that even more interesting period preceding it. She almost entirely eliminates the influences of economic and social conditions from her discussion and as a consequence, one must lay aside the theory that the uncertain structure of the revolution was reared upon a basis of social and economic injustice, if one is to follow her into the realm of "pure ideas" where she searches for the great causes of the revolution.

An analysis of any epoch in the intellectual life of a given society [she says] seems clearly to show two kinds of agencies at work during the process